THE BOMBAY PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1925.

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SCHEDULE A.

SCHEDULE B.

BOMBAY ACT No. V OF 1925.[1]

[THE BOMBAY PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1925.]

[*2nd November 1925.*]

Amended by Bom. 23 of 1935.

Adapted and modified by the Adaptation of Indian Laws Order in Council.

An Act to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and the sale of such adulterated articles.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and the sale of such adulterated articles; AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor General required by section 80A (*3*) (*c*) and (*h*) of the Gove nment of India Act has been obtained for the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

5 & 6, Geo. V, c. 61.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925. Short title, extent and operation.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

*(*3*) It shall come into operation in the first instance only in the City of Bombay and thereafter either in respect of any specified article of food or generally in respect of all articles of food in such other local area and from such date as the Government of Bombay may, [2][after consultation with] the local authority concerned by notification in the [3][*Official Gazette*], direct.

2. In this Act unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context— Definitions.

(*a*) "*Food*" includes every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food and also includes flavouring matters and condiments;

(*b*) "Local Area" means the City of Bombay or the area comprised within the limits of a municipality, cantonment, notified area or village or any place wherein a market or fair is held or any area which the Government of Bombay by notification declares to be a local area for the purposes of this Act;

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[1] For Statement of Objects and Reasons, *see Bombay Government Gazette*, 1924, Part V, page 80; for Report of the Select Committee, *see Bombay Government Gazette*, 1925, Part V, pages 14–17; and for Proceedings in Council, *see* Bombay Legislative Council Debates, 1924 and 1925, Vols. XIII and XV.

* This Act came into operation in the Municipal Borough of Surat from 1st March 1934, *vide* G. N. No. 8695(*b*), dated the 13th December 1933, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1933, Part I, p. 3043.

[2] The words "after consultation with" were substituted for the words "at the request of" by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 2.

[3] The words "*Official Gazette*" were substituted for the words "*Bombay Government Gazette*" by the Adaptation of Indian Laws Order in Council.

(*c*) " Local Authority " means in the case of the City of Bombay the Municipal Commissioner [1][and in the case of the City of Karachi, the Chief Officer,] acting under the general or special orders of the Corporation [2][concerned], in the case of any other [3][municipal area] the municipality, in the case of a cantonment the cantonment authority, in the case of a notified area the person or committe appointed under section 188 of the [4]Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, [5]* in the case of a district local board area, the district local board [6][and in the case of an area declared to be a village under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933, the panchayat] ; Bom. III of 1901. Bom. VI of 1933.

[7][(*d*) " Prescribed " means prescribed by rules made by the Government of Bombay under section 19 ;]

[7][(*e*) " Rule " means a rule made by the Government of Bombay under section 19.]

Prohibition of mixing of food with injurious ingredients or selling the same.

3. Any person who mixes, colours, stains or powders or orders or permits any other person to mix, colour, stain or powder any article of food with any matter or ingredient [8][in contravention of the rules or] so as to render the article injurious to health with intent that the same may be sold in that state or sells or offers, [9][keeps] or exposes for sale any such article so mixed, coloured, stained or powdered shall be [10][punishable for the first offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both] :

Exemption in case of proof of absence of knowledge.

Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted in respect of the sale [11][offer, keeping or exposing for sale] of any article of food if he proves to the satisfaction of the court before whom he is charged that he did not know of the article of food being so mixed, coloured, stained or powdered as aforesaid and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained such knowledge :

[12][Provided further that nothing in the preceding proviso shall exempt any person from liability under this section in respect of the sale, offer, keeping or exposing for sale of any article of food, if such article was imported from any place in which the provisions of this Act were not in operation in respect of the said article at the date of its importation.]

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[1] These words were inserted by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 3 (*1*) (*i*).

[2] The word " concerned " was inserted, *ibid.*, s. 3 (*1*) (*ii*).

[3] The words " municipal area " were substituted for the word " municipality ", *ibid.*, s. 3 (*1*) (*iii*).

[4] *Supra.*

[5] The word " and " was deleted by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 3 (*1*) (*iv*).

[6] These words and figures were added, *ibid.*, s. 3 (*1*) (*v*).

[7] Clauses (*d*) and (*e*) were added, *ibid.*, s. 3 (*2*).

[8] The words " in contravention of the rules or " were inserted, *ibid.*, s. 4 (*i*).

[9] The word " keeps " was inserted, *ibid.*, s. 4 (*ii*).

[10] These words were substituted for the words " punished for the first offence with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees ", *ibid.*, s. 4 (*iii*).

[11] The words " offer, keeping or exposing for sale " were inserted, *ibid.*, s. 4 (*iv*).

[12] This proviso was added *ibid.*, s. 4 (*v*).

Prohibition of sale or manufacture for sale of food not of the proper nature, substance or quality.

4. [1](*1*) Any person who—

(*a*) sells or causes to be sold or offers for sale to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by or on behalf of the purchaser, or

(*b*) manufactures or offers, keeps or exposes for sale any article of food which is not of the nature, substance or quality which it purports to be, or

(*c*) commits a breach of any of the prescribed conditions subject to which any article of food is to be sold or manufactured, offered, kept or exposed for sale,

shall be punishable for every first offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Protection to persons acting in good faith.

(*2*) Provided that no offence shall be deemed to have been committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say—

(*a*) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the article of food because such matter or ingredient is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or conceal the inferior quality thereof ;

[2](*b*) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to or mixed with or abstracted from any article of food, before the sale thereof, the seller has brought to the notice of the purchaser, by means of a label conforming to such conditions as may be prescribed by rules in this behalf, the fact that such matter or ingredient has been so added, mixed or abstracted or the article is composed of such matter or ingredients.

[2]*Explanation.*—Ghee or butter which contains any substance not exclusively derived from milk shall be deemed to be an article of food not of the nature, substance or quality it purports to be.

What is or is not a good defence in prosecutions under this section.

(*3*) In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the seller was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article of food sold by him, or that the article was not defective in all three respects, namely, nature, substance and quality :

Provided that the seller shall not be deemed to have committed an offence under this section if he proves to the satisfaction of the court—

(*a*) that the article sold was purchased or obtained as agent by him as the same in nature, substance and quality, as that demanded by the purchaser and with a written warranty to the effect that it was of such nature, substance and quality ;

(*b*) that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was not of such nature, substance and quality as aforesaid ; and

(*c*) that he sold it in the same state in which he purchased it.

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[1] Sub-section (*1*) was substituted for the original sub-section by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 5 (*1*).

[2] Clause (*b*) and the Explanation were substituted for the original clause and Explanations 1 and 2, *ibid.*, s. 5 (*2*).

[1][(4) No evidence of a warranty under proviso (a) to sub-section (3) shall be admissible on behalf of the seller—

(a) unless the seller has within three days of the service of the summons under section 13 sent to the complainant a copy of the warranty with a written notice stating that he intends to rely on it and specifying the name and address of the person from whom he received it and has also sent a like notice of his intention to that person ; and

(b) except in a case where the Court itself is otherwise satisfied of the genuineness of the warranty, unless such warranty is proved by the personal attendance in the Court of the person by whom or on whose behalf it was given.

Explanation.—In calculating the period of three days under clause (a) public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, shall be excluded. XXVI of 1881.

Penalty for false warranty.

5. Any person who in respect of an article of food sold by him as principal or agent gives to the purchaser a false warranty in writing shall be [2][punishable for every first offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or which both].

Appointment of public analyst.

*6. (1) Save as provided in sub-section (2) the Government of Bombay may by notification in the [3][*Official Gazette*] appoint any qualified person possessing skill and experience to be a public analyst for the purpose of the Act for any local area.

(2) The Corporation of the City of Bombay may appoint any such person to be a public analyst for the purpose of the Act for the City of Bombay.

Power to purchaser of an article of food to have food analysed.

7. [4]Any purchaser of an article of food shall, within the seven days after the day of the purchase, be entitled, on payment to the public analyst of the local area in which the article is purchased, of such sum as the Government of Bombay may in the [3][*Official Gazette*] from time to time notify, to have such article, analysed by such analyst and to receive from him in the form specified in Schedule A a certificate of the result of his analysis. The analyst shall forthwith send a copy of every such certificate to the local authority of the local area for which he was appointed.

Appointment of Inspector.

8. [4]A local authority may, subject to rules made by the Government of Bombay in this behalf, appoint any person to be an inspector under this Act either specially for any article of food or generally for all articles of food.

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[1] Sub-section (4) was inserted by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 5 (3).

[2] These words were substituted for the words " punished for every first offence with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees '', *ibid.*, s. 6.

[3] The words "*Official Gazette*" were substituted for the words "*Bombay Government Gazette*" by the Adaptation of Indian Laws Order in Council.

[4] For Rules under this section see *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1929, Part I, pp. 1650–1653, *see also* G. D. Notifications No. 8100, dated 24th March 1931, published in the *Sind Official Gazette*, 1931, Part I, pp. 1881–85 ; No. 8184, dated 25th November 1932, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I-A of 1932, pp. 184-187 ; and No. 8095, dated 6th February 1934, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1934, Part I, pp. 382–385.

* The Officer in charge of the Public Health Laboratory at Poona was appointed to be a Public Analyst by Govt. Notifn. No. 8095(a), dated the 13th December 1933, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1933, Part I, p. 3043.

Inspector may obtain article or sample of food and submit to analyst.

9. An inspector may, himself or by an agent, procure any article or sample of food, [1][manufactured, or offered, kept or exposed for sale] and if he suspects that such food [1][is offered, kept or exposed for sale or] has been sold contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall send such article or sample to be analysed to the public analyst of the local area within which the food was procured; and such analyst shall, upon receiving payment of the sum specified in section 7, with all convenient speed analyse the same and deliver to such inspector in the form specified in Schedule A a certificate of the result of his analysis. The analyst shall forthwith send a copy of every such certificate to the local authority of the local area for which he was appointed.

Dealing with the article of food or sample when purchased.

10. (*1*) Any person purchasing any article or sample of food with the intention of sending such article or sample for analysis shall, after the purchase shall have been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article or sample his intention to have such article or sample analysed by the public analyst; and shall offer to divide the article or sample into three parts to be then and there divided and each part to be marked and sealed and fastened in such manner as its nature permits, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly and shall deliver one of the parts to the seller or his agent.

Provision when article or sample is not divided.

(*2*) If the seller or his agent do not accept the offer of the purchaser to divide the article or sample purchased in his presence, the public analyst receiving the article or sample shall divide such article or sample into two parts and shall seal or fasten up one of those parts and shall cause it to be delivered, either upon receipt of the article or sample or when he supplies his certificate, to the purchaser, who shall retain such part for production in case proceedings under this Act in respect of such article or sample should afterwards be taken.

Person refusing to sell food to inspector liable to penalty.

11. If any inspector duly authorised under section 8 shall apply to purchase any article or sample of food manufactured, exposed or offered for sale, whether wholesale or retail, and shall tender the price for the quantity which he shall require for the purpose of analysis not being more than shall be reasonably requisite and the person manufacturing, exposing or offering such food for sale refuses to sell such article or sample the person so refusing shall be, [2][punishable for every first offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both].

Offence by which magistrate triable.

12. (*1*) No offence under this Act shall be triable by a magistrate exercising powers less than those of a magistrate of the second class.

(*2*) [3]* * * * *

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[1] These words were inserted by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 7.

[2] These words were substituted for the words "punished with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees" *ibid.*, s. 8.

[3] Sub-section (2) was omitted by the Adaptation of Indian Laws Order in Council.

Summons when to be applied for and what it is to contain.

13. (*1*) No summons shall be issued for the attendance of a person accused of an offence under this Act unless the summons is applied for within thirty days of the date of the grant of the certificate by the public analyst of the result of his analysis.

(*2*) Every such summons shall specify the particulars of the offence charged, the name of the complainant and the date and place fixed for the hearing of the case. The case shall not be proceeded with until at least seven clear days have elapsed from the date of the service of the summons.

Certificate of public analyst to be evidence of facts therein stated.

14. (*1*) The production in any proceedings under this Act of certificate of a public analyst in the form specified in Schedule A shall, until the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the facts therein stated.

Reference to Chemical Analyser to Government.

(*2*) The court may, of its own accord or on the request of the complainant, or the accused, cause any article or sample of food to be sent for analysis to the Chemical Analyser to Government who shall thereupon with all convenient speed analyse the same and report the result of the analysis to the court. The cost of such analysis shall be paid by the complainant or accused as the court shall direct.

Certificate of analyst other than public analyst as evidence.

15. When any person accused of an offence under this Act proposes to produce as evidence a certificate of analysis of an analyst other than a public analyst he shall, at least three days before the date fixed for the hearing of the defence, send a copy of such certificate to the person conducting the prosecution.

Public analyst to attend court in person.

16. When any person is accused of an offence under this Act he may require the court to summon as a witness the public analyst who analysed the article or sample of food in respect of which he is accused of an offence and the court [1][may, and shall in every case in which the accused deposits in the Court such sum of money in accordance with the scale prescribed as would be sufficient to meet the expenses of the attendance of the analyst before the Court, summon the analyst. If such person is acquitted, any sum of money so deposited shall be refunded to him].

Entry for purposes of the Act.

17. It shall be lawful for an inspector appointed under this Act to enter for the purposes of this Act at [2][any time when business of manufacture or sale is being carried on or at any other reasonable time] into or upon any place which he has reason to believe is used for the manufacture or sale of any food :

Provided that in making such entry due regard shall be paid to the social and religious customs of the occupiers.

Licence for places used for the manufacture, etc., of certain articles.

[3][**17A.** No place shall be used for the manufacture or preparation for the purpose of trade or carrying on the wholesale business of sale or purchase or supply, of butter, ghee, margarine, or any other fatty or oily substance intended for use as food or as an ingredient of food, without a licence granted by the local authority concerned subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.

[1] These words were substituted for the words "shall thereupon summon the analyst as aforesaid" by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 9.

[2] These words were substituted for the words "all reasonable times", *ibid.*, s. 10.

[3] Sections 17A, 17B, 17C, 17D and 17E were inserted, *ibid.*, s. 11.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the preparation of butter or ghee shall include the process of blending, reworking and subjecting to any other treatment such ghee or butter but not so as to make it cease to be butter or ghee, as the case may be.]

No licence to be granted for certain premises.

[1][17B. No licence shall be granted in respect of any place which is used for the purpose of blending, reworking or otherwise treating butter or ghee if such place forms part of or communicates otherwise than by a public street with any other place which is used for any other purpose referred to in section 17A.]

Penalty for use of place in contravention of section 17A.

[1][17C. If the owner or occupier of any place uses such place for any of the purposes mentioned in section 17A in contravention of the said section or any of the conditions prescribed, such owner or occupier shall, on conviction, be punishable for every first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both. On a conviction for such offence the licence granted in respect of the said place shall be liable to be cancelled.]

Registration of consignment.

[1][17D. (*1*) Every occupier of a place used for the manufacture of butter, ghee, margarine or any other fatty or oily substance intended for use as food or as an ingredient of food, and every wholesale dealer in any such substance, shall keep and maintain a statement in the form prescribed showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of butter, ghee, margarine, or any other such substance, as the case may be, sent out from his place or premises of manufacture or business, and the statement shall be open to the inspection of an officer of the local authority duly authorized in the manner prescribed.

(*2*) Any such occupier who

(*a*) fails to keep such statement; or

(*b*) refuses to produce the statement for inspection when required to do so by an officer of the local authority duly authorized; or

(*c*) fails to keep the statement posted up to date; or

(*d*) wilfully makes any entry in the statement which is false in any particular; or

(*e*) fraudulently omits to enter any particulars which ought to be entered in the statement, shall be punishable for every first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.]

Prohibition of adulterants.

[1][17E. (*1*) No substance intended to be used for adulteration with butter or ghee shall be kept in any place used for the manufacture of butter or ghee and if any substance capable of being so used is found in such place either as such or mixed with butter or ghee, it shall be deemed to be intended to be so used, unless the contrary is proved.

(*2*) No fat or oil of any animal or fish shall be kept in any place used for the manufacture of any fatty or oily vegetable substance intended for use as food or as an ingredient of food, and if any such fat or oil capable of being so used is found either as such or mixed with the fatty or oily substance, it shall be deemed to be intended to be so used, unless the contrary is proved.

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[1] Sections 17A, 17B, 17C, 17D and 17E were inserted by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 11.

(*3*) If the owner or occupier of any place used for the manufacture of butter, ghee or any fatty or oily vegetable substance referred to in sub-section (*2*) uses such place in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (*1*) or (*2*), such owner or occupier shall, on conviction, be punishable for every first offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and for every subsequent offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.]

Liability for acts done in good faith in discharge of duty or exercise of power.

18. No person shall be liable to any penalty or to payment of damages on account of any act done in good faith in pursuance of any duty imposed or authority conferred on him by any provision of this Act or of any rule, order or direction lawfully made or given thereunder.

Rules.

[1]**19.** [2](*1*) The Government of Bombay may, after previous publication, and in the case of the City of Bombay [3][after consultation] with the Corporation of the City of Bombay and in the case of other local areas [3][after consultation] with the local authorities concerned, make rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for—

(*a*) regulating the appointment of inspectors under section 8;

(*b*) prescribing the qualifications of inspectors;

(*c*) determining what deficiency in any of the normal constituents of any article of food or what addition of extraneous matter shall raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that such food is injurious to health within the meaning of section 3 or is not of the nature, substance or quality it purports to be within the meaning of section 4 [4]* * * *.

[5][(*d*) prohibiting the use of any particular matter or ingredients in the manufacture or preparation of any article of food;

[5](*e*) specifying the conditions subject to which any article of food shall be sold or manufactured, offered, kept or exposed for sale;

[5](*f*) prescribing the manner in which, the conditions subject to which and the fees on payment of which, licences shall be granted under section 17A;

[5](*g*) prescribing the form of a statement to be kept and maintained under section 17D and the manner in which an officer of a local authority shall be authorized to inspect such statements;

[5](*h*) prohibiting the use or addition as a preservative of any article, material or substance in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any article of food;

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[1] For Rules under this section *see* Bombay Local Rules and Orders, Vol. IV.

[2] Section 19 was renumbered as sub-section (*1*) by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 12 (*v*).

[3] The words "after consultation" were substituted for the words "in consultation", *ibid.*, s. 12 (*i*).

[4] The words "and a public analyst shall have regard to such rules in certifying the result of an analysis under this Act; and" were omitted, *ibid.*, s. 12 (*ii*).

[5] Clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*) and (*k*) were inserted, *ibid.*, s. 12 (*iii*).

[1](*i*) prohibiting the storage of articles of food other than those approved under the rules;

[1](*j*) prescribing the method in which labels shall be affixed, languages in which the labels shall be printed and the symbols which shall be used for different articles of food;

[1](*k*) authorizing a person taking a sample of milk or other article of food for purpose of analysis to add a preservative to such sample for maintaining it in a suitable condition for analysis and regulating the nature and method of addition of such preservative; and]

[2](*l*) generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

[3][(*2*) The rules to be made under sub-section (*1*) shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

(*3*) Rules made under sub-section (*1*) shall be laid upon the table of [4][each of the Chambers of the Legislature] at the session [5][of the said Chamber] next following and shall be liable to be modified or rescinded by a resolut on [6][in which both Chambers concur] and such rule shall, after notification in the [7][*Official Gazette*], be deemed to have been modified or rescinded accordingly:

Provided that when, in the opinion of [8][the Provincial Government] such modification or rescission is likely to defeat or frustrate any of the purposes of this Act, [8][the Provincial Government] may, by notification in the [7][*Official Gazette*], declare that the modification or rescission shall have no effect and thereupon the rule shall remain in force as if it had not been modified or rescinded.]

[9][**19A.** Save as otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, any rule made under section 19 may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable with— Penalty for breach of rules.

(*a*) in the case of every first contravention with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees;

(*b*) in the case of every subsequent contravention with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.]

20. On the coming into operation of the provisions of this Act in any local area in respect of any article of food, the enactments specified in Schedule B shall be deemed to have been repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said Schedule in respect of such article in such local area. Repeal.

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[1] Clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), (*j*) and (*k*) were inserted by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 12 (*iii*).

[2] Clause (*d*) was relettered as clause (*l*), *ibid.*, s. 12 (*iv*).

[3] Sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) were added, *ibid.*, s. 12 (*v*).

[4] The words "each of the Chambers of the Legislature" were substituted for the words "the Bombay Legislative Council" by the Adaptation of Indian Laws Order in Council.

[5] The words "of the said Chamber" were substituted for the words "of the said Council", *ibid.*

[6] The words "in which both Chambers concur" were substituted for the words "of the said Council", *ibid.*

[7] The words "*Official Gazette*" were substituted for the words "*Bombay Government Gazette*", *ibid.*

[8] The words "the Provincial Government" were substituted for the word "Government", *ibid.*

[9] Section 19A was inserted by Bom. 23 of 1935, s. 13.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See* section 14.)

Form of Certificate.

To[1]

I, the undersigned, public analyst for the
do hereby certify that I received on the
day of 19 , from[2]
a sample of for analysis (which then
weighed[3]), and have analysed the same,
and declare the result of my analysis to be as follows :—

I am of opinion that the same is a sample of genuine

or,

I am of opinion that the said sample contained the parts as under, or the percentages of foreign ingredients as under.

Observations.[4]

Dated Signature.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See* section 20.)

Enactments Repealed.

No. and year of Act.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
III of 1888 ..	The City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.	In section 417C the number, letter and word "417A or".
II of 1899 ..	The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1899.	So much as remains unrepealed except section 6.
III of 1901 ..	The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.	Sub-section (2) of section 142.
III of 1902 ..	The Bombay District Municipal Act (1901) Amendment Act, 1902.	So much of the Schedule as relates to— (*a*) sub-section (2) of section 142 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 ; (*b*) sections 2, 4 and 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1899.

[1] Here insert the name of the person submitting the article or sample for analysis.

[2] Here insert the name of the person delivering the article or sample.

[3] When the article or sample cannot be conveniently weighed, this passage may be erased or the blank may be left unfilled.

[4] Here the analyst may insert, at his discretion, his opinion as to whether the mixture (if any) was for the purpose of rendering the article portable or palatable, or of preserving it, or of improving the appearance, or was unavoidable, and may state whether in excess of what is ordinary, or otherwise, and whether the ingredients or materials mixed are or are not injurious to health.

In the case of a certificate regarding milk, butter, or any article liable to decomposition, the analyst shall specially report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the article that would interfere with the analysis.